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Onsiness Nenres.

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Persons leaving New-York for the Spring and Summer recently leave to the spring and summer can have The Daily Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$1.50, including postage. For \$1, exclusive of occan postage, those who are traveling abroad can have any of the califons of The Tribune mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Daily, one month; Semi-Weekly, three months; Weekly, six months.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, the Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Sprucest. The Tribune Counting Boom is on the first floor, and itentered at the second door down Spruce of from the old site.

New-Pork Daily Tribuna.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873.

It is reported that a proposition has been made for a separate Government at Cartagena in Spain.

The Philological Convention at Easton adjourned, to meet at Hartford next July. ==== The winners in the Saratoga races were, Tom Bowling, Strachine, and Regardless. - The Americans charged with attempting to kidnap Gordon were committed for trial. ==== The Government approves the convoying of the Virginius, - South Carolinians are seeking the release of the

The Washington Market Association has ordered nearly 100 suits to be brought against the city. Extensive fires are raging in the woods on Long Island. - The Commissioner of Public Works wrote to the Mayor condemning wooden pavements. —— Sectarian preferences in the appointment of Public School Commissioners are decied. —— Gold, 1151, 1151, 1151, Thermometer, 7330, 870, 9130.

Southern cotton crops, after all the "bear-"ing" of the market, promise a very fair average. The report which we print to-day is made up in Augusta, Georgia, a well-established cotton headquarters; and, though the summary is prepared with many cautious reservations, the irresistible conclusion is that the cotton yield of 1873 will not be below the average of recent reasons.

There was never a better field for studying the action of the centrifugal forces of politics than that afforded in Spain to-day. There is something beyond caricature in the rumored proposition of the minority of the Cortes to join the insurgents at Cartagena, and to take Pi y Margall with them. Several new insurrections are reported, having no connection with any previous ones. The Carlists do not seem to be reaping any immediate profit from these disasters to the Republic. If Don Carlos should get to Madrid at this time, the Cartagena pronunciamiento would cease to be a mystery. It would then appear a providential provision for an active insurrectionary opposition to the worst possible thing that could happen to Spain.

Those unlovely "wards of the nation," the Kickapoos, are not quite sure whether they want to return to the United States. The our paternal embrace and so give up their PALMER would undoubtedly have voted old as the anti-Lecompton struggle; and some they had the power, had "wielded a rod of profitable industry of cattle-lifting on the Rio against the Market job had they been present indications of the disorder appear even "iron, and had made themselves tyrants."

Grande, feel somewhat encouraged. With a little more judicious coaxing, they think the Indians will all come over. But these red aristocrats are particular as to their future location; and they reserve any final answer to the seductive advances of the Commissioners until they have taken a look at the reservation proposed for them. It is barely possible, since the Mexicans cannot or will not keep these bandits in order, that we have no remedy but to inveigle them to our jurisdiction and so protect ourselves. But this is not a dignified way of doing things.

Aside from any finely-drawn constructions of international law, the conduct of the United States naval officer who convoyed the Virginus out of Aspinwall Harbor would be wholly justified. The principles of common equity would amply warrant his action in the case. If an American vessel with entirely regular papers receives the usual consular certificate in a foreign port, there is really no need to go any further into her frigate which was watching the Virginius, or any appearance of danger, would warrant an American commander in putting his guns at the defense of the threatened craft. That seems to be the whole case as applied to the Virginius; but the State Department amplifies its decision, which is, of course, an approval of the act of Commander Reed. The enterprising agents of the Virginius, however, may not always be so fortunate as to have the law on their side as they had this last time.

It is said that about one hundred suits are to be brought against the city for damages sustained by the summary demolition of the market booths. This is the right way to solve the difficulty. THE TRIBUNE has steadily urged the utter destruction and removal of these structures and the satisfaction of any just claims which their tenants might have. It is impossible to find when and how the original title in this peculiar property was conveyed to anybody. The permits to use the streets and sidewalks for building purposes were first given-if given at all-forty years ago. In various ways the present generation of tenants secured their privileges; but all undoubtedly paid money for what they got, whether the seller owned what he conveyed or not. The nice legal questions which have been raised would forever prevent any removal of the booths, unless some heroic remedy were used. The summary destruction of the shanties, by order of the Board of Health, was the only way out of the difficulty. If the dispossessed tenants really have any rights in the case the courts can ascertain just what they are, and the city must satisfy them. But to say that the city has ne redress as against the unsightly and unwholesome sheds which have so long disgraced the vicinity of Washington Market, is to confess that a great municipality may forever alienate to a few private individuals its streets and sidewalks, and so vacate its thoroughfares.

A SHORT AND SIMPLE RULE.

The Senate of 1870-71 was probably the most corrupt that ever assembled at Albany. Boss Tweed, and all other rascals with money to pay in for the support of the establishment, found it very plain sailing in those years. The Senate of 1872-73 numbered a clear, though very small, majority of men whose integrity has never been questioned. The three elder Senators from this city were men of this class, though on account of their extreme age and unfamiliarity with Albany corruption they fell into some deplorable mistakes, the chief of which was their vote against the expulsion of James Wood, whereby Mr. Wood was retained as a Senator after having been clearly convicted of ecciving money from the Tammany and Erie Rings. We consider the election this Autumn of seventeen men of integrity to the State Senate as the most important service toward the reformation of our government, State and City, that it lies within the power of the people to accomplish. To effect this will be no light task, for the chances undoubtedly are that the knaves will win, as they have so often done before.

Understanding that James Wood and several others not more deserving of the suffrages of honest voters are striving for a renomination to the Senate, we are going to give the people a short and simple rule for their guidance in the matter of supporting Senators for a reëlection. We print below two division lists. The first is that by which James Wood was continued as a member of the Senate he had disgraced. The second is that by which the notorious Washington Market job, afterward vetoed by Gov. Dix, was passed. The former vote was taken in April, 1872; the latter in May, 1873. The lines were sharply drawn in both cases between men of honor and integrity and political prostitutes. Whatever name appears in both the following division lists with the MINORITY deserves to be carried two years longer on the roll of the Senate. Whatever name appears in both division lists with the MAJORITY has no title to receive the vote of any true friend of honest government for any public office.

April 9, 1872, on motion of Henry C. Murphy, it was resolved by the Senate, in the matter of the charges against Senator James Wood,

"That the acts with which he now stands charged are not offenses against the privileges of this Senate, and that the further consideration of the resolution of expulsion be indefinitely postponed."

SENATORS VOTING FOR THE MOTION-Messrs. Benedict, BOWEN, DICKINSON, Foster, GRA-HAM, HARROWER, LEWIS, LORD, MAD-DEN, MURPHY, Tiemann, WAGNER, WEIS-MANN, WINSLOW, WOODIN-15.

SENATORS VOTING AGAINST THE MOTION-Messrs, ADAMS, ALLEN, Baker, Chatfield, COCK, Johnson, LOWERY, McGowan, Palmer, PERRY, ROBERTSON, D. P. WOOD-12. An amendment, offered by Senator Palmer. that Senator Wood be requested to resign "his seat," was voted down by the same division as that given above.

SENATORS VOTING FOR THE WASHINGTON MARKET JOB - Messts. BOWEN, Chatfield, DICKINSON, GRAHAM, HARROWER, Johnson, LEWIS, LORD, MADDEN, MURPHY. O'Brien, Scoresby, WAGNER, WEISMANN, WINSLOW, J. WOOD, WOODIN-17.

SENATORS VOTING AGAINST THE WASHING-TON MARKET JOB-Messrs, ADAMS, ALLEN, COCK, Foster, Lowery, PERRY, ROBERTSON, Tiemann, D. P. WOOD-9.

We further give it as our belief: (1) that if the vote on James Wood had been taken thirteen months later than it was, Senator CHAT-FIELD would have voted for retaining him, Commissioners who have been sent to Mexico and Senator FOSTER in favor of dropping be historically correct to say that this is a in paying his dues. A Milford delegate boldly to entreat these vagabonds to come back to him; (2) that Senators McGOWAN and

when the bill passed. It is to be haped that this article will be cut out by the voter for future reference, if need be, at the polls.

THE MANITOBA SQUABBLE.

The escapade of those Minnesotans who went over the border to capture and bring back to his anxious bail the English adventurer known in New-York as "Gordon Gordon," is gradually beginning to assume an undue importance, It was a foolish enterprise, marked with a rattle-headed carelessness in its beginning and its execution. It was one of those boyish tricks which invest their perpetrators with a sort of humorous credit if they succeed, and cover them with ridicule and embarrassment if they fail. Our Consul Taylor, instead of confining himself to an effort at mitigating the inevitable punishment of the men who had got into the scrape, chose to defend their action on grounds of international law. He advanced the absurd claim that the common law doctrine which gives to a bail the right to arrest his fugitive principal wherever found, inrecord. Any threat on the part of the Spanish cluded the right to pursue and capture him upon foreign soil. other publicist ever made this claim, if we except Gen. Dix, who put forward some such theory to justify the chase of Rebel raiders over the Vermont border. After the trick had been tried and failed, the judicious course for the friends of the prisoners was manifestly to make as little disturbance as possible over the case, but try to have them beaten with as few stripes as possible. The offense was rather a folly than a crime, and it would have been wiser for both sides to have treated it with a little less fervor and dignity. But both sides thought differently. The

friends of the unsuccessful kidnappers wanted to make an international matter of it, and the authorities of Manitoba were only too glad to assume an attitude of more than Roman virtue, and to demand full reparation for the offended sovereignty of the Dominion. The Americans had made all the mistakes they could conveniently make before last Tuesday, the 22d instant. That day the provincial authorities selected for making themselves unnecessarily ridiculous. Judge Betourney called the Court together to hear his decision. But before he began it, Mr. McKenzie, the lawyer assigned to the Americans for their defense, rose and made a personal explanation, which indicates a scandalous state of feeling between him and his clients. He spoke of them with the utmost harshness, and showed that they had accused him of attempting to blackmail them, and of endeavoring to use his position as their advocate to induce the friends who desired to bail them to qualify themselves for this purpose by buying land in which he was interested at four times its value. The Judge next proceeded to give his decision, which was to commit all the prisoners for trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, in October. The prisoners asked that their application for bail might be heard the next day. This was an opportunity for Mr. Attorney-General Clark to make himself absurd, which he promptly embraced. Not content with calling one of the defendants' counsel "a puppy," he said that though he had been foully abused by the friends of the prisoners," he did not propose to resent it in his official capacity. "This was a court "of justice," he observed, and therefore he would not resist the application. This act, that there might not be any doubt about it. he characterized as "magnanimity."

The matter of bail came up before another justice the next day, and he reserved his decision. Meanwhile, there is a good deal of feeling in Minnesota about the fate of its citizens in the Manitoban jail. It is claimed that they were arrested south of the Minnesota line, which, if proved, will put an entirely different face on the matter. But this is, of course, stoutly denied at Fort Garry, where the British Lion may be said to be lashing himself up to a high state of excitement over the matter. The troops and the official people pretend to be afraid of an attack from Minnesota-perhaps they know no better than to believe it-and are strengthening their fortifications and building a stockade around the bastion of the fort. All this is very silly and much to be regretted. It is an utterly causeless quarrel, and has only grown to its present proportions through the passions and the ignorance of office-holders upon both sides. It would doubtless be an excellent thing to have Gordon in jail; but trying to put him there by irregular means is an enterprise which should have few chances of succeeding in a civilized country. The next best thing is keeping him out of the country, an advantage which does not seem to be appreciated in Minnesota.

A SAMPLE STATE QUARREL.

Doubtless, the temptation for the President to interfere in State politics, to the utter demoralization of the Civil Service, is great. No man who has not been an eye-witness can understand the strength of the enticements to meddle in the quarrels which do constantly spring up among the ambitious men who seek the leadership of their own local politics. Just now Alabama, Louisiana, and South Carolina, being temporarily quiet, Texas has an uneasy political spasm; and the President is anxjously entreated to come in and quiet affairs. The heavy hand of the Executive is besought for both ends of the scale. It must in all justice be said that it requires something of Spartan firmness to withhold the influence which may turn the beam either way and give to Texas an Administration party, as well as a Republican party.

The elements in this internal feud are unique. On one side is the Hon. William T. Clark, ex-member of Congress and present Postmaster of Galveston; behind him is repregentlemen anxious to serve their country and enjoy the sweets of office. On the other side is Gov. Davis, the present Chief Magistrate; and associated with him are various State officials, of whom Mr. James P. Newcomb seems especially obnoxious to the clan Clark. The focal point to the long-brewing quarrel appears to be the State election, which occurs in Texas this Autumn. Postmaster Clark has a soul above offices; but he would like to be Leader of the Republican Party of the South-West. Gov. Clark, like many another high functionary, cares only for a popular indorsement. He thinks he has been a good Governor; and he does not see why the people of Texas should not approve his administration by reëlecting him. Meanwhile, the Republican State Convention is yet to be held, and these two rival leaders are anxiously scouring the field. By a curious coincidence, both thought of securing the aid new view to take of State politics; it is as declared that the Crispins, in places in which

further back. Davis and Clark, representing the two adverse factions, betook themselves to Washington and soothed the attentive ear of the President with their varying stories of hopes and wrongs. According to the Hon. William T. Clark, Postmaster and ex-Congressman, Gov. Davis has cost his associates dearly. The Hon, W. T. Clark declares that he has spent \$30,000 of his own money to "carry" Gov. Davis, and, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent, the angry Postmaster of Galveston, who aspires to be the Leader of the Republican Party of the South-West, exhibited the washing bills and the bills for sundry shirts and shirt studs which he had paid for the Governor of Texas. Mr. Clark, with a fine burst of indignation, declared that he thought a man who allowed another gentleman to pay for his shirts, washing, and shirt-studs, to the tune of \$1,700, was scarcely the man to lead the Republicans of Texas to victory and office. Then he summed up the whole case by calling the Executive Chief of his State "a pusillanimous cuss," which is strong language-even in Texas.

But Gov. Davis 18 not to be put down by epithets, however unsavery. He has an arrow in his quiver, of which the Postmaster of Galveston little dreamed. Two murderous Kiowa chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, regularly tried and convicted under the laws of Texas, are in the custody of the State as prisoners for life. In an unhappy hour, an agent of the President (Capt. Alvord) promised the Kiowas that if they would keep the peace their chiefs should be released unto them. The trifling circumstance that the President had no jurisdiction over these captives was overlooked with that calm self-containment which embellishes the modern National Administration. The Executive veracity is pledged to the Kiowas; but the means of redeeming it are in the keeping of the Governor of Texas, who alone can pardon Satanta and Big Tree. The average reader may behold the key of the sitnation with an unassisted vision. Gov. Davia's oninion of Postmaster Clark is no whit higher than Postmaster Clark's for the Governor. When these two worthies met in Washington, the Governor threatened that he would not have done with Clark until he had him out of office. To this the ex-Congressman placidly responded, "We shall meet again as friends." The serene reply of the Governor was: "I "shall never be in friendship with fraud and "dishonesty." Then was unfolded the tale of the shirts, the shirt-studs, and the washing

A Republican paper of Texas, which speaks of Gov. Davis with contumely, probably voices the average desire of the State when it says: "All the Republicans of Texas ask of the General Government is, hands off, and 'leave us to work out our own salvation.' But both leaders (or would-be leaders) have rushed to Washington and implored the President to intervene. Each man wants the leadership; each man wants the Federal patronage of the State. We have said enough to indicate the temptations and the difficulties of the President. What will he do about it? The concession of efficient patronage to either of these fiery chieftains would be fatal to the budding hopes of Civil Service Reformers. But, with such a pressure, is it any wonder that the President finds Civil Service Reform difficult?

THE MASSACHUSETTS CRISPINS.

It is not long since the Crispin Association was one of the most powerful and promising organizations which Massachusetts has ever seen. It was designed to protect Labor against Capital, and to prevent the aggrandizement of the shoe manufactures at the expense of the shoemakers. It numbered thousands of members; it seemed to be in a position to dictate | Yellowstone expedition may have a similar its own terms; and it now appears to be celebrity-and no other. among the things of the past-hopelessly distracted if not hopelessly dead, and adding only another page to the long record of

trade blunders and trade fatuity. An attempt to resuscitate the Society, just made in Boston, has been followed apparently by small success. The number in attendance when the Convention was opened is said to have been only twentyfive. This was all the representation which could be secured for the whole State, and a considerable portion of the delegates came from the neighboring City of Lynn. It is possible that the meeting would have been no wiser-it might have accomplished even lessif it had been larger, since it would then have been still more disputatious; but the beggarly account of empty seats showed that the shoemakers of Massachusetts had lost their faith at least in the Crispin Association. The men who were present were professional agitators, to whom strikes and lock-outs would be likely to bring personal profit. They told but a melancholy and discouraging story of the condition of the workmen in the shoemanufacturing localities. The principal City of Lynn sent up a report by no means assuring, yet in no place were the Crispins in the days of their prosperity more powerful, and, we must be allowed to say, more arrogant. At one time the workmen there were in a position to dictate to their employers, but the game has been played with the old conclusion, and Lynn Capital now dictates as proudly as ever to Lynn Labor. The workmen lost their interest in the order, ceased to attend the meetings, felt, perhaps, the despetism of their brethren, and determined to make their own contracts and to manage their own affairs, each personally for himself. The leaders had driven these men with too inexorable a rein, and the consequence was a bolt. The order became so insignificant that the "bosses" contemptuously refused to treat with it at all. First in one shop, then in another, there was sented to be a considerable body of Texan a cutting down of prices, until at last the reduction became general. It was found that the manufacturers had themselves combined. and, as usual, had been rigidly faithful to the terms of the combination. Worse than all, the old Crispins were quietly working at the new and lower rates, and laughing at all the efforts of their deposed leaders to coerce or to persuade them into a strike. Out of 1,500 enrolled Crispins only 60 refused to work at the new prices. The order was dead in Lynn, and, if dead there, it was dead everywhere. Again, in Weymouth, another considerable boot and shoe town, anything like fraternity was soon found to be impossible. Bottomers, treers, crimpers, and cutters were all in conflict. One delegate from East Abington said that "it was impossible to "unite the bottomers and stitchers." Another delegate from the same town charged the grossest tyranny upon the Crispins. His own lodge, he said, had taken away the work of the National Administration. It would not from a poor man because he was not prompt

This is the testimony of Crispins themselves, and as such, it may be accepted as trustworthy. A member from North Bridgewater gave the Convention a significant hint that trade-unions are not, even when most successful, an infallible remedy for wages considered to be too low, for in his town, he

said, though the manufacturers had been very considerate, and had paid well for "labor, many of the shops were now shut up and many of the men were now out of em-" ployment."

The talk of a meeting like this is not of much importance; its action alone is of consequence, and, upon this occasion,' did not amount to more than the appointment of "six orators," who are to go through the State and make speeches in all the boot and shoe towns. Something was said of another convention to be held by and by. This was literally the whole result of the meeting. Sympathizing warmly, as we certainly do, with all efforts to promote harmony between Labor and Capital, we are reluctantly forced to confess that this was all. "Six orators" are to travel through the State and make speeches, at the expense of men who complain that they cannot support their families upon the wages which they are now receiving! We know something of the power of associated Capital, and we do not believe that the wealthy shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts are in the least alarmed at the prospect of this rhetorical cru-

EXPLORING THE YELLOWSTONE REGION. Not since the war has there been so imposing a movement of United States forces as that described in other columns by our correspondent with the Yellowstone Expedition. It has all the pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war, without much probability of any display of the darker side of the picture. The exhibition of military power, it is hoped, will render unnecessary any measures of severity toward the Indian tribes that have so long occupied the Yellowstone region to the practical exclusion of white men. Aiready, however, the experiences of the expedition bear a striking resemblance to those of the armies that traversed the border States. We recognize the old story of wagon trains sinking to their hubs in mire; the mule driver with his extraordinary profanity; a squad of infantry assisting with a rope which breaks and leaves them sprawling-these are familiar pictures. The mud of Montana differs not from that of Virginia.

There is, however, one feature of camp life on the plains that subjects the soldier to severer influences than on the Potomac. The occasional tempests that rage over those treeless regions, unchecked sometimes in level spaces for hundreds of miles, acquire a force

Well, now, this is encouraging! A respectable London newspaper is good enough to say: "People talk much of peculation in the United States, out our firm conviction is that the loss in England due to sinecures, sham service, and to general waste, amounts to far more than ten times the sacrifice which the vicious Civil Service system of America entails." Mr. Baxter, M. P., and Secretary of the Treasury, lately said, in giving evidence before a Select Committee of the Commons, that he was "inelined to think that six hours was too short a time for clerks to be at their work." Then came a correspondent of The Times asserting that "there could be no health in the Civil Service until those who think six hours enough are turned out of it, and those who now work and are willing to work eight or nine hours are properly paid for it." Moreover, Mr. Baxter complained that there were too many clerks, and declared "that by the introduction of copying machines a saving of from £200,000 to £300,-000 might be effected." Circumlocution must have been a good deal startled by these revolutionary suggestions, especially as the House of Commons cems inclined to act upon them.

It is very natural that the members of the Brooklyn Ring should hasten to deny all connection with it, since it is threatened with dissolution. We yesterday published the disclaimer of Mr. P. S. Crooke, without adding the comment that his note was a misrepresentation of THE TRIBUNE. He said in the closing sentence that THE TRIBUNE had refused to insert his denial of a statement of mismanagement of the Flatbush sewer, and had made no retraction. On the contrary, in spite of the discourtesy of Mr. Crooke in publishing his note addressed to THE TRIBUNE in another journal, we gave (July 17) his full statement of the matter. It is true it was not a retraction, for, on being examined, Gen. Crooke sustained us in our original statements.

We read of a young school-mistress in Ohio, who being like unto the icicle which hangs on Dian's temple, though extremely handsome, is vowed to Minerva and the spelling-books. Being much embarrassed on her way to and from her academy by the admiring young men of the vicinage, and not being able to keep a lion to ride upon, she has trained a faithful Tray to guard her. This sagacious dog knows exactly what is meant when he sees a juvenile gentleman in his Sunday clothes waving a pocket-handkerchief, and the too ardent wooer is sure to be bitten and gnawed. Forty mistaken Endymions have already been lacerated.

Science advances! So does scientific nomenclature. The Italian Gazette of Chemistry announces the discovery of a new acid, which has been named Amidomono-chloro-beuzenesulphonic. It has this long title we suppose because the men of science have been so long in finding it. Somebody has written a poetical protest against the name, of which here is one verse : "A word you cannot floor, Unless you take a tonic, Is Amidomono-chlor-Obeuzenesulphonic." Other stanzas follow still raspingly harrowing, but this pretty little jaw-fracturer must suffice.

The Graphic gives its readers the pleasant news that it is about to begin the publication of a translation from Paul de Mussett, by Miss Ida L. Greeley, to be followed by an original story from the same fresh and graceful peu.

Frank Leslie gives for this week some admirable Sustrations of the College Regatta. The editorial conduct of his paper is greatly improving.

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

THE THIRD TERM.

Merely as one of the noticeable points in current newspaper discussions, we observe that the Third Term talk becomes more serious and general. Shortly after the election, a Washington organ nominated Gen. Grant for a third term, but the party Journals generally ignored, or rebuked, the suggestion. More recently it has been said that this sort of talk came only from the enemies of the Administration. But now we have Simon Cameron reported in Penusylvania papers as prenounced for a third term; and expressions like the following, (which we take from The Elizabeth Mont-tor), are frequent enough to attract little notice:

Ulysses S. Grant will be renominated for a third term, and his triumphant election will very naturally follow and his triumphant election will very naturally follow. Gen. Grant will be President of this country just as long as he continues to do right by all classes and conditions. Of the policy or principle of the Third Term movement duty, as gatherers of the news of the day, in noting atexistence.

THE ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

A leading member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention lately said that, while he regarded did not dare, in the Convention, to propose to abandon "Our Judges have not yet been demoralized," he said; "and every demagogue in the State would be howling at me as an aristocrat who wanted to take away power from the people." Ohio papers, however, re beginning to force the question upon the Convenion. Thus The Cincinnate Gazette sums up its objections to the elective system:

It has not kept up the character of the Ohio judiciary. It has not kept up the character of the Chio judiciary. The good judges cannot redeen the system from she poor. It has not done its worst with us, but is continually growing worse. New political institutions generally start out with high resolves, waich in the beginning fill them with good officers. The debasement to the common level comes by degrees. The nomination or election of a judge is not now regarded by lawyers nor by any intelligent persons as an evidence of judicial fitness. The judicial office is by degrees settling down to the level of the small lawyer who supplements his small legal expandity by being a small pointenia. Ecsecut for the judiciary is on the decime. Judges are more and more looking to popular influences in their acts. Judician decisions are losing more and more the weight dismidualished to popular inhumness in their acts. Ju-of that learning which may give an approach to exact-ness and certainty, and are taking on the character of a trief of chances, to be repeated through courts of differ-ent decrees.

Truer words were never spoken. To the elective system more than to any other element of our demoralization we owe the shame of the New-York judiciary; and re shall never be safe till we get rid of it. Pounsylvama proposes, in the draft of her new Constitution, a partial relief; by tengthening the term to tweaty years, so as to avoid frequent elections. But this is only a pallative. The root of the disease is the system of choosour at a miscellaneous election officers who, in tha enture of things cannot so be wisely selected. Reform

THE PROGRESS OF RESTRICTION OF SUF-FRAGE.

The Rev. Edward D. Neill of Minnesota has written a leater to Senator Summer giving some interestng details of the gradual progress of the caste prejudice against suffrage by negroes. An established tajustice is so readily accepted as a matter of course, that the first proposition to restore to colored men the rights they were long ago robbed of seemed something unnatural and monatrous. Mr. Neill says:

less regions, unchecked sometimes in level spaces for hundreds of miles, acquire a force and violence to which nothing east of the Alleghanies can afford any parallel. Two or three such storms have already broken upon the camps of the expedition at night, in one instance prostrating nearly every tent. One of the divisions of the force had a special visitation of hail. When army officers cannot escape being pounded with hailstones till they are black and blue, we may be assured that the men and animals in their charge must have suffered some sad experiences.

The scientific explorations already furnish points of interest. The region over which the expedition was moving at the date of these letters is not richly endowed with floral or animal life; but only the bolder outlines have been traced in this department of knowledge, and there is much work to be done by naturalists. Already there is an addition to the lists of our botanies, and the explorers are fortunate in localizing some rare birds. All that anybody now recollects of Napoleon's campaign in Egypt is the successful explorations of the scientific corps. We can wish Gen. Stanley no better fortune than that the Yellowstone expedition may have a similar The same

TEXAS POLITICS.

A Republican newspaper not afraid of giving good advice to the President is The Mercury, published n Houston, Texas. That journal insists that the Administration shall keep its hands out of the local quarret which is going on in Texas. Its opinion of Gov. Davis, tho has lately been pressing the President for aid in his campaign for a renomination is not very flattering.

The Mercury says: The Mercury says:

Gov. Davis was elected by the people of Texas to preside as Governor of Texas; at least this was the decision of those who canvassed the votes and made the returns. His daties are ardinous and need the entire attention and time of the heambent. He has had ample and capital opportunity to build up the Republican party in Texas, and has an opportunity to win the praise, respect, and approbation of thousands who stood prepared to accept the issues of war and to support the mon and the party that showed by their acts that they had the interest and welfare of Texas at heart, Gov. Davis has done some acts worthy of praise, but by permitting himself to be cts worthy of praise, but by permitting himself to be sed by a set of political office-brokurs, who put a fixed rice upon every office from that of State police to adges of our courts of law and justice, and by the apointment of dishonest, meempetent and medicient, im-noral and openly intemperate men to offices requiring

POLITICAL NOTES. Col. Charles G. Green of The Boston Post eclines to be a caudidate for the Democratic nomina-

on for Governor of Massachusetts. The Democratic Convention of San Francisco has nominated James McDonald, Vice-President of the Pacific Bank, for Mayor. The Tax-Pavers Independent Convention will probably nominate Mayor Al-yord for rediction if he will accept.

The attempts to pack the next Ohio Legisture in favor of Secretary Delano's asperations for the United States Senate have produced such a storm of adignation that the scheme seems on the surface to ave been incontinently abandoned, while its advocates re strenuously denying that it ever existed.

What has been heard to drop in Indiana? Here is The State Journal, the organ of Senator Morton, and most devoted supporter of the Administration, talking in the most remarkable way about the collaterals of the Salary steal. "Being tainted with fraud." it says, "the whole act is wrong, President Grant's salary can be reduced to the old figure." Is this an anguarded expression; or has Senator Morton deliberately made up his mind to call on Gen. Grant to surrender that hundred thousand dollars!

Noticing some of the speculations in Eastern newspapers concerning the candidates for Senater Caldwell's vacant seat in the United States Senate. The 46chison Champion denies that there is as yet any strong public sentiment in favor of any particular aspirant. The people are not judifferent to the matter, but are andying it, and are determined to support an honest man, "who has also brains," instead of a "demagagine or a nincompoop." The Champion is firm in its being that they will favor neither a "shyster nor a fool "-a most excellent determination.

It has evidently dawned upon the anti-Buter Republicans of Massachusetts that it is high time for them to do something besides pooh-pooh Mr. Butler's pretenses if they hope to defeat him. According to TMs
Springfield Republican, Gov. Washburn's friends are moving quietly but effectively. One meeting, of a priate and preliminary character, has already been held in Boston, and another larger, and perhaps semi-public enc, will be assembled within the next few days. Our Massachusetts Captain Jack will find the lava beds geiting pretty hot before he is much older. If he thought he was going to have the war all to lumself, he rockoned without his host."

The average carpet-bagger is a pretty strong dose, and there are frequent murmurings on the part of the Administration journals against swallowing him. Thus The St. Louis Democrat protests in this energetic way : "There is no reason why the Republican party in the South should not everywhere have good and acceptable candidates for public positious, instead and acceptable candidates for public bositions, instead of being compelled to choose, in Texas, between such men as Davis and Clark, and in Mississippi between such men as Powers and Ames, for an office like that of Governor. Davis is a well meaning ignoranus; Clark is a pretentious ass; Powers has no better sense than to order the rearrest of a man just released on an unconditional pardon; and Ames is orderinally known as Bea. Butjer's sopin-ja*,